Amalgamation - 1936

General

Mrs. Schuyler Says:

(Calvin Service)

NEW LIGHT ON RACE MIXTURE

H. S. Jennings, zoologist of Johns Hopkins University, in his latest book, The Biological Basis of Human Nature, states that according to the law of genetics, parents that do not have the same defects, though possessing the usual amount of defective genes differently located in the chromosomes, will most likely have the strongest offspring. Scientists have crossed inferior grades of maize and created a superior type. How? By selecting the maize from widely different locations so that parent stocks differ in the position of their defective genes. Unless both parents have the same defective gene, the child escapes the defect and is superior to both. Thus, it is clear that race mixture is a good thing biologically, for those who have the nerve and courage to carry on the experiment.

Biologically, the mixing of two distinct stocks eventually makes a strong stock, if we are to believe those who have given the subject most careful study. A good example of the beneficent result of this mixture is to be observed in colored America which survives and flourishes under conditions that have decimated other peoples.

Inbreeding is unsafe, as we all know from witnessing the anemia rampant in the inbred European royal houses. Had the little son of the last Czar of all the Russians not suffered from hemophelia, Russia's history might have been different. There would have been no Rasputin, and possibly no successful revolution. Had the Spanish Royal House been virile, Alphonso and his sons would not now be in exile. Inbreeding was one of the factors that destroyed ancient Egypt.

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OTHER ASPECTS OF EQUALITY

If biological demands call for the destruction of caste lines, the logic of equality is equally insistent in other realms. From the commercial standpoint, it would be far more profitable for the nation if there were one standard of service for all. The dual system greatly retards the South. It would be far better for the United States to have all groups and classes fairly paid. An industrial nation lives by selling, not suppressing.

From the psychological standpoint, it is unwise and destructive to nurse internal dissention in the form of hatred and prejudice. If royal anemia paves the way for revolutions, sectional and group conflict just as readily opens the way for foreign conquest. In every nation ever conquered, the real villians behind the scenes have been disgruntled or greedy natives eager to sell out their homeland for gold or revenge. Juarrels among East Indian potentates led directly to British rule. South Africa, East Africa, West Africa. North Africa, Aztec Mexico, China all were betrayed from within.

As sure as sunshine, this country will go the same way if it is not lucky and more sensible than it has been to date.

* * * *

CRUSADER SPIRIT WORST AMERICAN DISEASE

Talmadge of Georgia, the ragged witchman of the Hookworm-white-belt ever crusading in the name of racial superiority, a vile and pathetic show that must make the gods rock with laughter; Al Smith, ex-Eastsider turned Tory, ready to throw ten million unemployed to the wolves; the Black Legion lying, terrorizing, murdering in the name of patriotism; the Townsendites perfectly willing to sacrifice youth on the altar of age; the Communists eager to use the Negro as spearhead for a vague and dubious dictatorship, and a hundred, nay a thousand more cults and crusades all intolerant of the other, all shouting vicious untruths, all willing to curcify the common good on the cross of sefish profit or opinion.

* * * * *

LET EACH ADMIT HIS FAULTS

Shall America fall apart like a badly built house? Or shall we lay down sporting rules and cooperate with those who play the game straight and isolate those who do not? If we descend to counter-viciousness, to lying, to evading we will only be starting another crusade, not stopping those now riding. But if the best of us determined to set an example of decency and stick to it regardless, if we are willing to practice rigid self-control, if we are big enough to constantly scrutinize our own motives, and reject the unworthy, if we will stand staunch and firm, amused and unemotional even before a firing squad, then we could suppy the needed cement to keep this country together against both crusader and invader. But if we who believe ourselves thinkers, become cynical of ever doing anything with the mob, and doubtful of the value of virtue—then woe be to America!

Amalgamation-1936

General.

White Authors Take Up Mixed Romance

Warm Up to Delicate Subject as Our Novelists Begin to Fight Shy; Even Young Southerners Tolerant.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
(Special Feature Writer)

NEW YORK.

The road to the sympathetic treatment of interracial romance in fiction has been rocky, but at last it is being made smooth.

From the days of Charles W. Chestnutt's "House Behind the Cedars," when the white male dominated the colored female and produced beautiful offspring which were condemned to the low social level of the most ignorant and unlettered, to the works of such ultra-modern white novelists as Clement Wood, Gilmore Millen, and Donna McKay, is a long and bitter step in the life of the colored American.

Lynched in Literature

When the shy Chestnutt was writing of those romantic Charleston, S.C., days before the turn of the present century, when a few "aristocrats" defied the rising prejudices of the poor white element of the South, such poor white representatives as the Rev. Thomas Dixon and others were busy making it impossible for works like the Chestnutt stories to win popular approval.

The "Klansman" and "The Leopard's Spots" were lynching the colored man in fiction as Ben Tillman lynched him in politics.

Tolerance Develops

Today, however, the younger element of the white South is producing some surprisingly tolerant and liberal authors.

Clement Wood, from Alabama, author of the monumental "Outline of Man's Knowledge," and some important works on psychology, also wrote the little known "Deep River," in which a colored singer, much on the order of Jules Bledsoe or Paul Robeson, meets, falls in love with and marries a blue-blooded young white woman from one of the best Rhode Island families.

No Snobbery

Wood's high characterization of the two persons, in which no element of snobbery or rank prejudice enters, is amazing; as is the thrilling dramatization of scenes in a a Harlem apartment, where the two lovers meet, and later live as man and wife.

The end sees them sailing away to Haiti, where the hero has been appointed to a position in the Black Republic in which his talent can have full expression.

The fact that Wood does not haul in the old defeatist attitude of most white writers is the most hopeful feature of the work.

"Sweet Man" Different

In "Sweet Man," by Gilmore Millen, the interracial romantic angle takes a different turn.. A plantation worker, ignorant but handsome, is run away from his share-cropping and his wife by the thieving tactics of the white bosses.

He spends much time in Memphis—there the "sweet man" of a woman who is the "woman" of a white planter down in the Delta. Finally trouble comes and the hero moves on to California—Hollywood.

He gets work in a white family where the wife, young, beautiful, and neurotic, falls in love with him. Their romance is not hinted, but openly told, although ending in suicide for both.

Author Avoids Issue

Back in Harlem, "The Gentleman with a Black Skin" is written by a woman who, obviously, is afraid to face boldly the sex issue.

An actor marries a white woman artist (presumably while she is drunk), and the story is of the devious route followed by the hero to consummate the marriage tie, but never does.

It is clear the author is afraid of her subject, although in all probability it is based on a true episode which ran the normal course the author would not portray.

Our Writers Fight Shy

The interesting thing to be noted from our viewpoint is that, while forty years ago it was the colored writer who took the interracial theme, today he fights shy of it.

DuBois's "Dark Princess" is the nearest modern approach of a colored writer to this theme. Countee Cullen, the late Wallace Thurman, the late Rudolph Fisher, and Langston Hughes steer clear of it, except for Hughes's drama "Mulatto."

Jessie Fauset narrates an episode between a white man and a colored girl in one of her novels, but that is all.

Russian Mulattoes Disprove Theory of Amalgamation Foes

Abkhasians, Past 100, Still Do Full Day's Work; Forefathers, en Route From Africa, Escaped Slave Traders and Intermarried

(Exclusively for the AFRO)

Many Tussian mulattoes in the Abkhasian Republic live to be from 100 to 120 years of age, the first reports sent out by the recently organized scientific expedition to study the effects of racial amalgamation in the Soviet land reveal.

This preliminary report was sent to the AFRO AMERICAN by Professor S. L. Kislitsin, head of the anthropo-physics laboratory of the Moscow State University.

It also shows that these aged people, descendants from African natives and white Russians in the Caucasus, have retained amazing physical development and use of the senses.

Dark Blue in Pigmentation

The expedition of scientists, which includes an American woman, Vivienne France, now instructor at the university, has found a dark blue tint in the pigmentation of the mixed people.

The aged groups studied have perfect use of their senses. Their eyesight and hearing are good and their memory excellent, and most of them have not lost their ability to do a full day's work.

Professor Kislitsin said, the expedition was sent to make a careful study of the biological effect of racial mixture.

The results so far point to the most positive refutation of any statement that the black race in Africa transmits any inferior physical or mental qualities in amalgamating with white races.

Conditions Ideal for Study

In the Abkhasian republic, he pointed out, the study is being carried on under ideal conditions. There have been no prejudices nor inhibitions that would check natural selection and biological development.

More than a hundred years ago, a group of 400 African slaves being carried across the Caucasus turned against their captors and freed themselves. They became a part of the country in which they settled and have intermarried generally.

They have had full freedom of development and the mixed groups have exhibited as high, and in some cases, more active biological efficiency than the original groups of either race.

Lays Equality Basis

Professor Kislitsin told the AFRO that the expedition and its findings will be of great value to the Soviet Republic in that it gives scientific foundation to the political and social aims of the country in wiping out completely any basic conceptions of racial inferiority on account of color or race.

These conceptions, held in various parts of the world, he says, have hindered human progress and worked a hardship on many racial groups of all colors. The Soviet future would be based on complete equality of races, and would give widest freedom in maintenance of cultures or amalgamation.

Miss France Active

A significant development in connection with the expedition, which is made up of some of the most able scientists in the state university, is that it includes Miss France, who was formerly a teacher in LeMoyne Institute in Memphis, Tennessee.

Some time ago Miss France, together with Miss Florence Webster, also a teacher, went to Russia to study in the university. Her progress in the department of anthropology brought her to the attention of Professor Kislitsin and she was appointed to join this research expedition.

Vivienne France

In addition to the publication of monographs on the findings of the expedition, the university will call a special meeting of Negro specialists in Moscow and Abkhasia, at which will be discussed scientific plans for the future.

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Afro-American
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BETWEEN THE LINES

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

The Mulatto Myth

FOR better or worse the mulatto is acceding to almost all the places of power and influence in the social and economic scheme of things as it pertains to Negroes in this country. This is easily one of the most obvious facts of every day life. A casual glance at the roster of Negro college presidents is corroborative of this assertion. Just as the white man is leading in the affairs of the nation so the mulatto is leading in the affairs of the Negro race and a few glaring exceptions only prove more conclusively the rule.

HANCOCK

This need not be a bad thing, and will not necessarily be if Negroes themselves can only understand the situation; but wherein Negroes themselves fail to understand there are some tragic implications. The mulatto's surge to the forefront of affairs has its explanation in the circumstantial and not the biological. His blood connections guaranteed him certain advantages that were denied his darker brother. In proportion as he has been able to follow up these advantages he has been able to forge ahead not so much by reason of his own greater ingenuity but by reason of gratuitous circumstances made possible by his white relations who in many instances took rather seriously the fortunes of their Negro kin.

So long as the mulatto knows that his advantageous lot is due to circumstances and not to biological differences, there need be no serious damage done the cause by reason of his accession to power. But wherein he becomes imbued with the "Nordic notion" that certain advantageous circumstances are attributable to biological superiority, he may easily let his advanced position become a stumbling block rather than a stepping stone to the race's advancement.

It is safe to say that the mulatto's presence among the Negro race has served to soften the impact of race conflicts and as such has been a blessing. Yet it has possibilities for dire evils unless it is observed and considered in its true perspective. Although it is going to be hard to weld into a unified group with unified purpose a race of such diverse colors, the fact that one drop of Negro blood consigns even the mulatto definitely to the Negro race, there to share its fortunes and misfortunes, should bind the mulatto—as it usually does—to the Negro race with undying loyalty.

This article is inspired by an increasingly prevailing practice that savors somewhat of a Nordic myth. It is becoming more and more customary among the Negro colleges to require photographs with applications of teachers and students. Such practice demands explanation. One may readily see why white institutions would require pictures along with applications. How else could they determine whether the applicant was white or colored? But there seems to be no justifiable reason why a Negro college should require a photograph of its applicants. It is bad enough for white colleges to raise the color bars but it is infinitely worse for the Negro colleges; for the practice lends color to the opinion that is becoming more and more prevalent that there may be developing an embryonic "mulatto myth." This must not be. If a man or woman has the requisite scholastic record, that should suffice.

What if one is ungainly in appearance or not comely to behold? Lincoln easily might not have qualified "photographically," and this writer can name a dozen Negroes who have become distinguished but would never have entered college if their admission had been predicated on their photographs. No man or woman is ugly if he or she have a fine soul and this cannot be ascertained from pictures. The spread of this practice of asking prospective teachers and students looks like a subtle thrust at the darker Negroes of the race. Color lines are far more damnable when drawn by Negroes themselves.

Little by little the white colleges are shutting their doors in the face of the Negroes of full African blood and it is going to be tragic when Negro colleges do likewise. Of course our colleges can give some excuse for the practice; but so can the white colleges. Although the mulatto has acceded to power and influence, he must make sure that there is no mulatto myth to parallel the "Nordic Myth" so often "exploded," and yet so vital in the thinking of the Twentieth Century world. There is no place in the Negro race for a mulatto myth or any other kind based upon color. The myth of moral worth is the only one that should receive encouragement from Negroes.

Ever so much is said these days about "personality" and almost everybody thinks that this is a matter of personal appearance, while as a matter of fact the personal appearance may be but a small part of a great personality. Spiritual attraction, an indefinable something, is the very essence of personality. There is no measure of this in one's personal appearance. Both Jesus Chirst and Socrates were of homely appearance but their souls were mighty. Their photographs might not have commended them. Let us beware of a mulatto myth, for the Nordic one is threatening the peace of the world. The Mulatto Myth

Franz Boas Again Denounces Theories Of Racial Difference

Famous Anthropologist, Advocate of Intermarriage, Says Environment Is Determining Factor.

WASHINGTON, June 4—(ANP)—Tolling the National Academy of Sciences last week about the Englishman who was reared in Italy, married a Jewess and as a result his gestures became half Italian and half Jewish, Dr. Franz Boas, anthropologist, again blasted the myth of fundamental race differences declaring environment was the determining factor in an individual's conduct.

Dr. Boas, who is now 77, and will retire next month from Columbia University's faculty, has been an anthropologist 53 years. He it is who advocates miscegenation to abate race prejudice and make a more homogeneous American people. Although all scientists do not agree with the findings of Dr. Boas, the German-born genius is universally respected and considered this nation's greatest authority in his field.

Belittles "Pure Race"

As measures of race superiority, the learned scholar has no confidence in intelligence tests, because such tests cannot be divorced from environment and experience. He has pointed out that during the World War it was learned Chicago Negroes did better with these tests than did colored Louisianans, although the two groups were anthropologically alike.

The belief by Dr. Franz Boas that intermarriage between the races would stop American color prejudice has not yet come into popularity. He is a foe of the belief that prejudice is arguing his point on the in-born racial anthpathy would show itself in the most intimate of all contacts—sexual relations. All through history, says the professor, slave-owners have been intimate with slaves of different races. Southern children **show no aversion at all to black** nurses and must be taught by their parents to look down upon Negroes. The strongest prejudice is that between castes like those of India and ancient Egypt—between people **of the same race.**

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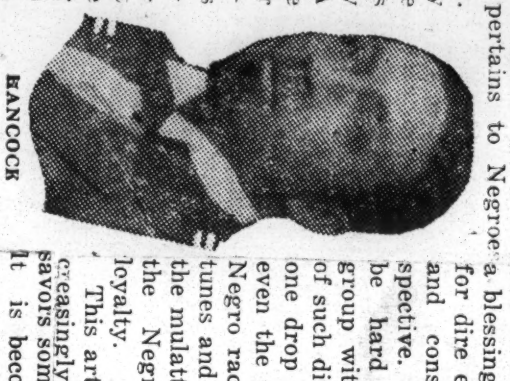

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Belittles "Pure Race"

The firm Boas' belief that nowhere on earth is there such a thing as a pure race and that the very term, "race," is vague and approximate at best is being advocated in England currently by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward and Dr. Julian Huxley, two of the British empire's greatest scientists now fighting the Nazi race purity and superiority claims advanced by Hitlerites in Germany. Since 1911 the famous Columbia U. professor has denied the existence of any "superior" races.

As measures of race superiority, the learned scholar has no confidence in intelligence tests, because such tests cannot be divorced from environment and experience. He has pointed out that during the World War it was learned Chicago Negroes did better with these tests than did colored Louisianans, although the two groups were anthropologically alike.

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Amalgamation - 1936

Illinois

LOVE TAKES IT ON THE CHIN; DUO QUIT THE U.S.

Couple, Bull-dogged By Press, Adopt Soviet As Home

CHICAGO, June, (ANP) — Tired of America and the white press which had constantly bull-dogged her because she had married a Negro Communist, Mrs. Jane Emery Newton, daughter of a past national commander of the American Legion, has left the United States for Russia where she will live with her husband, Herbert, and their two children.

Mrs. Newton's departure was revealed last week by Atty. G. B. Foley of the Illinois Emergency Relief commission, whose agents had sought her with a warrant charging the white woman with defrauding the IERC after it had supported the family more than two years. After tracing the Newtons to their last home, friends told investigators the husband left in February and the wife and children followed in mid-April.

"Mrs. Newton told neighbors ttah she expected to stay in Russia because there her marriage with a colored man would be approved," Foley said. "She told her radical friends she would be able to enter into the real communistic spirit in its cradle and with her husband would make reports at Moscow on the movement's activities in the United States, especially in Chicago. Money for the trip came from Moscow."

More than a year ago the marriage of Herbert Newton, brilliant Red leader, and Jane Emery, former University of Michigan co-ed, was revealed in court following the husband's arrest for party activities. Daily newspapers made much of the interracial aspects of the case, pointing to the young wife as a "horrible example" and demanding a sanity test.

The young woman's father, a realtor in Grand Rapids, Mich., said he heard indirectly of his daughter's departure but due to their estrangement she didn't let him know she was going.

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"Mrs. Newton told neighbors that she expected to stay in Russia because there her marriage with a colored man would be approved," Foley said. "She told her radical friends she would be able to enter into the real communistic spirit in its cradle and with her husband would make reports at Moscow on the movement's activities in the United States, especially in Chicago. Money for the trip came from Moscow."

More than a year ago the marriage of Herbert Newton, brilliant Red leader, and Jane Emery, former University of Michigan co-ed, was revealed in court following the husband's arrest for party activities. Daily newspapers made much of the interracial aspects of the case, pointing to the young wife as a "horrible example" and demanding a sanity test. Since then the Newtons have been in the news at every opportunity.

The young woman's father, a realtor in Grand Rapids, Mich., said he heard indirectly of his daughter's departure but due to their estrangement she didn't let him know she was going.

She was a brilliant student at Michigan and at a court hearing in Chicago was declared sane, "Colonel Emery said. "However, I believe communism and other 'isms' have unbalanced her mind. Perhaps when she lives in the Soviet she will finally wake up to her delusion."

JANE NEWTON AND NEGRO MATE SAIL

CHICAGO, June—(By ANP)—Tired of America and the white press which had constantly bull-dogged her because she had married a Negro communist, Mrs. Jane Emery Newton, daughter of a past national commander of the American Legion, has left the United States for Russia where she will live with her husband, Herbert, and their two children.

Mrs. Newton's departure was revealed last week by Atty. G. B. Foley of the Illinois Emergency Relief commission whose agents had sought her with a warrant charging the white woman with defrauding the IERC after it had supported the family more than two years. After tracing the Newtons to their last home, friends told investigators the husband left in February and the wife and children followed in mid-April.

In Russia They Can Rear Children Without Prejudice

MR. AND MRS. HERBERT NEWTON

Mrs. Jane Emery Newton, white, of Chicago, former brilliant student at the University of Michigan and daughter of Col. John C. Emery, wealthy banker, is now living in Russia with her Communist husband, Herbert Newton, and their two young children, it was learned recently.

Mrs. Newton was a storm center of Chicago courts in December, 1934, after the family was evicted for non-payment of rent. A sanity hearing was ordered when her marriage to Newton was revealed, but she was found "not only sane, but brilliant."

Information relative to her departure for Russia came on May 19, when officers sought to serve a warrant charging she defrauded the IERC, after it had supported the family for two years. Investigators did not find the family at the shabby four flour rear flat at 4431 S. State Street where they had lived, but were told by neighbors that the Newtons had left the country.

"I am going to stay in Russia where my marriage will be approved," Mrs. Newton is reported to have told neighbors.

Following her vindication in the sanity trial, Mrs. Newton wrote a series of articles for a magazine tracing her steps to radicalism. She said she embraced the cause of communism during her years at the university. Although it led to poverty, Mrs. Newton stated that she had never regretted her decision.

Mrs. Newton's father, who is also a past national commander of the American Legion, lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Amalgamation - 1936 I. Iowa.

'SWEET GIRL' AND OTHER MISSIVES READ IN COURT

Physician Says He Tried to 'Loosen Up to Her'

'Sweet Alice' Suing for $10,000

(Photo on Page 2)

DES MOINES.—Although he called Miss Alice V Piper in one of the letters read before the court "Swee Alice," Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson said he couldn't have mar ried the white nurse who is suing him for $10,000 in a breach of promise suit because such a marriage would ruin his medical practice.

He testified to this effect Tuesday. At times testimony as well as the letters caused the attorneys in the case, the audience and even the litigants to laugh.

It was hard for District Judge Frank S. Shankland to keep a serious countenance at times. Finally he warned that any further laughter would be followed by ejections from the courtroom.

Wanted Illegal Operation

After Miss Piper testified she'd "never be the same" as the result of her romance with the Negro doctor, he took the stand to declare she had made the advances.

She first visited his office in 1926 he testified, to inquire about the cause of death of C. W. Adams, another Negro doctor.

On her second visit late in July, 1926, she asked that he perform an illegal operation upon her, and he examined her to find she was an expectant mother, Dr. Jefferson testified.

She asked his price and he told her he had no price for such work —would not do it, he said. The testimony was taken over objection by Miss Piper's attorney.

Tried to Loosen Up

"She had a way of coming around about once a month after that," Dr. Jefferson said, adding that she later wrote to him. He answered and they struck up a correspondence that resulted in her complaining that "I was too prosaic; she wanted me to loosen up and write more freely."

"Did you do that?" he was asked.

"I tried," he said, smiling broadly. The audience roared, for his love letters had already been read to the jury.

"A Sweet Girl"

Laughter interrupted their reading, too, as such points as these were reached:

"I mean well and something tells me that you do the same. Why shouldn't I love you and make you a happy girl. Yes, a sweet girl." The latter two appellations were underscored.

"You have been such an inspiration to me. There is only one sweet Alice in all the world to me. Through these days of delusion we do feel the need of a sweet comforting angel to encourage us onward and upward . . . Look over your schedule and see if May 24 will suit you."

Miss Piper testified the latter reference was to their marriage which she said he first proposed at his home on Labor day in 1927. Dr. Jefferson was married at the time.

His wife died April 6, 1935, and he contended he had not thought of marrying Miss Piper previous to that time, and that he had told her it was impossible.

She first proposed the marriage, he testified, in his office, in September, and again in October, 1935, saying, "'Doctor will you marry me?'"

He said he explained to her that such a marriage would damage his standing, even among those of his own race, and that he had many white professional and business friends who would thus be alienated.

On cross examination the doctor said she proposed the marriage as an experiment, and he told her: "Don't you experiment on me!"

Dr. Jefferson was dressed in a well-pressed gray suit. He was wearing a white boutonniere, rimless spectacles with yellow gold bows and a wrist watch. He often rubbed his handkerchief over his face.

He denied he ever talked about marriage with Miss Piper until she asked him to marry her, and then, he said, he told her he wouldn't marry a white woman "unless she was wealthy."

This brought more laughter from the courtroom, more than half-filled with Negro listeners. Dr. Jefferson explained that a wealthy bride would be necessary to such a union, because his practice would be ruined by the marriage and her money would be necessary to support them.

"Uncle Tom Ideas."

Miss Piper replied that he was "too much like S. J. Brown, (Dr. Jefferson's attorney) with his Uncle Tom ideas." More laughter greeted this charge. On cross examination it was mentioned again, Dr. Jefferson explaining that Brown is a leader among Des Moines Negroes and is opposed to interracial marriage.

Questioned by Miss Piper's lawyer about how he thought Miss Piper felt regarding her social standing in view of her association with him, Dr. Jefferson blurted out, before counsel could stop him:

"I've got a list of seven men now she's had affairs with." He went on to list them as doctors, one minister, business men, etc.

Had Crying Spells

Dr. Jefferson testified Miss Piper had repeated "crying spells," and exhibited her temper at one time by "trying to snatch apart" his wife's hat, when she found it in his office.

Miss Piper, on the stand briefly during the afternoon session, testified she had suffered a heart ailment for four years and had been warned by her father, a Bondurant, Ia., doctor, and by other doctors to refrain from excitement or emotional strain.

She declared the doctor's alleged refusal to marry her had caused a strain on her heart and had forced her to suffer humiliation and public ignominy. It also caused her father's estrangement from her, she testified.

"You feel that you've been damaged by this, do you?" her lawyer asked.

"I certainly do! I don't feel I'll ever be the same," she concluded.

Dr. Jefferson's Counsel Plans No Appeal; Satisfied

By Everett Wadsworth, Staff Writer

After a deadlock of eight hours a sealed verdict was rendered Thursday at 9 P. M. which was read by Judge Shankland Friday morning. The jury awarded Alice Piper, white nurse, $1 for damages suffered in her breach of promise suit against J. Alvin Jefferson, Negro physician, and the costs of the action.

S. Joe Brown, defense counsel, declined to comment but indicated that there would be no appeal Atty. Melvin R. Carl, attorney for plaintiff, said that Miss Piper was a victim of circumstances. "Had that been a white doctor, a different jury, free from prejudice, she would have gotten from $500 to $5,000 judgment."

"They ignored justice completely in their desire to 'teach you a lesson'," he told his client. "They gave you the minimum under the law; it is a moral victory." Miss Piper made no statement.

Dr. Jefferson released the following to the press after hearing the decision, "I am very thankful to the jury for their consideration. However, I don't see how people can frame up so much untruthful evidence."

A jury in District Judge F. S. Shankland's court Thursday afternoon deliberated on whether or not Alic ePiper, 33, white nurse, would get any of the $10,000 damages for breach of promise to wed made by Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson, Negro physician and surgeon. Six men and six women, all white, received the court instruction at 11 a. m. Thursday following the final argument of Melvin R. Carl, Negro attorney for Miss Piper. Defense Attorney S. Joe Brown concluded his argument late Wednesday.

The veteran physician, nationally known by his almost quarter of century of practice in Des Moines and vicinity, remained cool and self-posed during the trial. Twice he displayed emotion; when Atty. Carl was making his charge to the jury on Wednesday he chewed on a toothpick nervously and appeared ill at ease and the second, when his counsel referred to the "dead body of Anna Jefferson at St. Paul church in April of 1935" the doctor removed his glasses and wiped tears from his eyes. In his argument to the jury Atty. Carl called them "crocodile tears."

Dr. Jefferson was dressed in a well-pressed gray suit. He was wearing a white boutonniere, rimless spectacles with yellow gold bows and a wrist watch. He often rubbed his handkerchief over his face.

No Race Feeling

At the opening of the trial, each day persons milled about the door awaiting a rush for choice seats. During lunch intermission, many spectators remained in their seats munching sandwiches, popcorn, fruits and other edibles that they could handily carry in their pockets. An unusually fine spirit between the races were noted and at no time did your correspondent hear any racial animosity expressed or unfavorable nor slurring remarks.

Many got a good hearty laugh while others just expressed opinions.

Des Moines church folk, society and townspeople of both races who packed the courthouse beyond capacity gasped gawked, gazed, grinned and even guffawed at the trial which began Monday. The testimony "rolled the spectators" in the aisles until Judge Shankland gently asked for order.

Love letters purportedly written to the white nurse were read to the jury at the first day's session. The red-haired nurse was dressed in a gay purple suit, red "cart wheel" hat and red accessories. The reading of the letters, which were signed "Al" were objected to by Atty. Brown because the ink on the envelope and letter differed and secondly, Miss Piper knew that Dr. Jefferson was already married and it was impossible for him to have proposed marriage to her.

"Professionally"

One of the letters called her "baby" and the other said she was the writer's "inspiration." Both said he loved the white nurse "with all his heart."

Miss Piper said she and the doctor first met professionally. She lives at Bondurant, Ia.

Dr. Jefferson was prevented from marrying Alice Piper by his racial inhibitions and his knowledge that such a marriage would ruin his practice, he testified Tuesday.

Dr. C. A. Adams

After Miss Piper testified she'd "never be the same" as the result of her romance with the Negro doctor, he took the stand to declare she had made the advances. She first visited his office in 1926, he testified, to inquire about the cause of death of another Negro doctor, C. W. Adams.

On her second visit, late in July 1926, she asked that he perform an illegal operation upon her, and he examined her, to find she was an expectant mother, Dr. Jefferson testified. She asked his price and he told her he had no price for such work—would not do it, he said. The testimony that the nurse had agreed to raise a child for the dead doctor was taken over objection by Miss Piper's attorney.

"She had a way of coming around about once a month after that," Dr. Jefferson said, adding that she later wrote to him. He answered and they struck up a correspondence that resulted in her complaining that "I was too prosaic; she wanted me to loosen up and write more freely."

Wife Died 1935

Miss Piper's lawyer contended the latter reference was to their marriage, which Miss Piper said he first proposed at his home on Labor day in 1927. Dr. Jefferson was married at the time. His wife died April 6, 1935, and he contended he had not thought of marrying Miss Piper previous to that time, and that he had told her it was impossible.

She first proposed the marriage, Dr. Jefferson testified, in his office, in September, and again in October, 1935, saying "Doctor will you marry me?"

He said he explained to her that such a marriage would damage his standing, even among those of his own race, and that he had many white professional and business friends who would thus be alienated.

"Must Be Wealthy"

He denied he ever talked about marriage with Miss Piper until she asked him to marry her, and then, he said, he told her he wouldn't marry a white woman "unless she was wealthy."

This brought more laughter from the courtroom and a sharp rebuke from the bench, more than half-filled with Negro listeners. Dr. Jefferson explained that a wealthy bride would be necessary to such a union, because his practice would be ruined by the marriage and her money would be necessary to support them.

"Uncle Tom"

Miss Piper replied that he was "too much like S. J. Brown, (Dr. Jefferson's attorney) with his Uncle Tom ideas." This remark also brought down the house. On cross examination it was mentioned again, Dr. Jefferson explaining that Mr. Brown is a leader among Des Moines Negroes opposed to inter-racial marriage.

Dr. Jefferson, 60—said he last opposed their marriage because of the disparity in their ages. Miss Piper said she is 33.

Seven Other Men

Questioned by Miss Piper's lawyer about how he thought Miss Piper felt regarding her social standing in view of her association with him, Dr. Jefferson blurted out, before counsel could stop him:

"I've got a list of seven men now she's had affairs with." Ne went on to list them as doctors, one minister, business men, etc." While some colored professional and business men shivered at the threatened exposure. Uncomfortable glances and dismay crept over the faces of many, while others waited expectantly for the impending explosives which didn't happen.

Hot Temper

Dr. Jefferson testified Miss Piper had repeated "crying spells," and exhibited her temper at one time by "trying to snatch apart" his wife's hat, when she found it in his office.

Mis Piper, on the stand briefly during the afternoon session, testified she had suffered a heart ailment for four year and had been warned by her father, a Bondurant, Ia., doctor, and by other doctors to refrain from excitement or emotional strain.

Labor Day

Miss Piper said she first became acquainted with Dr. Jefferson in February, 1926, when he told her he had a "fine reference library" at his office and invited her to come up and use it any evening she liked.

Dr. Jefferson proposed marriage to her on Labor day of 1927 at the Jefferson home and talked about marriage most of the time after that, Miss Piper related.

She said she refused the Labor day proposal because Dr. Jefferson was married.

Miss Piper quoted Dr. Jefferson as saying they would live in his home and to have patience, "It would be just a little time."

Love Cooled

After the death of Dr. Jefferson's first wife in March, 1935, the obstacle of her marriage to the doctor was removed and they renewed their relations in May, 1935, and talked of marriage, Miss Piper testified.

There was a cooling in what she said was his love for her after the doctor returned from a medical convention in the south last August, Miss Piper said, although the breaking of the engagement did not come until December.

New Friend

"I hadn't seen him for quite a while, and as he had been complaining of his health, I went to his office Dec. 3, because I was worried," Miss Piper testified.

"While I was in his consultation room getting weighed, I noticed a picture of a woman on his desk and asked him about it.

"He told me it was a friend from the south, and I objected to the picture.

Forced Out

"I brought up our proposed marriage and it was then that he told me he wasn't going to marry me, that he was only joking.

"He told me 'now get out of here' and grabbed hold of me, forcing me from the office," Miss Piper related.

Objection Sustained

Asked if she didn't go to the doctor in regard to the performing of an illegal operation, Miss Piper was not required to answer as the court sustained the objection of her attorney.

Miss Piper said her first visit was to inquire about a friend who was a patient of Dr. Jefferson's. She said

Amalgamation - 1936 II-

Iowa

White Nurse Declares Love

the friend was a Dr. Adams, also a Negro physician who is now dead.

Master Lover

Iowa Bystander

In the final argument to the jury, Attorney Carl, short, heavy set and serious, called the Negro doctor a "master lover" and declared that Dr. Jefferson made marriage, overtures, after his wife had been given up to die, wooed, and when she fell for him, he played with her heart by calling it a harmless flirtation." With masterful oratory, he declared that Miss Piper loved Dr. Jefferson with the same right as any woman is entitled to. "Look at him, a man of many moods of loves, trying to look as innocent as a lamb," he exclaimed glaring at the doctor.

Atty. Brown, veteran lawyer and austere, declared to the jury Wednesday that "Alice had really been thru Wonderland." Scathing and sarcastic in his denunciation, he shouted "good-looking, young, unsophisticated white girl from the country" who chased after an old, married sophisticated Negro doctor for nine years certainly wasn't seeking love, "Alice Piper's motive was to get some more money!" He used that phrase no less than a dozen times.

Unmoral Girl

"This unmoral woman, not immoral as I wouldn't down a women's character, knows that Dr. Jefferson hasn't a dime. She came to me to get a picture of Dr. Adams and I proposed that she see Mrs. Adams for that, to which she shrieked "Oh, no, I know I wouldn't think of it," the veteran barrister revealed. She then proceeded to vamp Jefferson, now that Adams was dead, she just had to marry a Negro doctor, Brown related. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned!"

Judge Shankland admonished the jurors that three facts must be found before a verdict could be returned favoring Miss Piper: first, that there was a marriage proposal contract between the two parties; second, that the defendant doctor caused break of the contract, and third that Miss Piper suffered damages.

Prejudice

5-15-36

Des Moines Iowa

Bystander Des Moines Iowa 5-22-36

"He turned me down for a colored woman and I'll never be the same because I still love him," Miss Alice Piper, shown (above) on the witness stand as she testified Tuesday against her "fiancee," Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson.

In his rebuttal plea to the jury Attorney Carl bitterly flayed Atty. Brown and his tactics and said that the jurors minds had been poisoned by Brown's vitriolic words and prejudicial statements. "The defense counsel, an experienced attorney of 35 years before the bar, tried to shield and cloak Dr. Jefferson, by claiming his client is an honorable man and beyond reproach.

The character of the nurse has been dragged down by the assertions by the counsel of Miss Piper's requests for an illegal operation which was the act of a black and corrupted heart," Carl shouted.

Miss Piper, who is more pale now than at the beginning of the trial, came to the court to get justice but her heart, tortured and mistreated on the witness stand, has been sacrificed on the altar of love," the young lawyer thundered in conclusion.

Amalgamation-1936

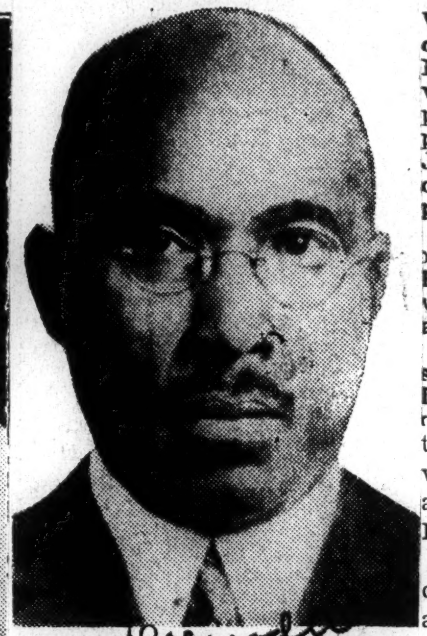
Iowa.

ASKS $10,000 FOR BROKEN HEART

MISS ALICE V. PIPER

Des Moines, Ia., white nurse, who this week sued Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson for $10,000 in a "heart balm" action, based on her contention that he refused to marry her after promising to do so.

'Heartbreaker'



DR. J. ALVIN JEFFERSON

Prominent Des Moines, Ia., physician and surgeon, who was recently sued for $10,000 by Miss Alice Piper, a white nurse, for breach of promise.

ASKS $10,000 FROM IOWA SPECIALIST

Physician Denies Affair Says He Is To Marry Tuskegee Teacher

By EVERETT WADSWORTH
(Staff Correspondent)

(Photo on page 4)

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28—Breach of promise suits have become so common that unless they involve persons well known or have an interracial twang they attract but little attention.

This ordinarily quiet city was shocked this week when Miss Alice V. Piper, a nurse, filed suit for $10,000 against Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson.

The reason: Miss Piper is white; Dr. Jefferson is a Race man.

The filing of the suit by the nurse brings to a close, according to her bill, a flaming romance of ten years during which time the defendant made ardent love to her and followed this up with proposals of marriage.

Dr. Jefferson, jointly with Dr. W. E. Sanders, white, face a $15,000 damage suit filed Wednesday by Mrs. Orpha Johnson, widow, in which she charges that the doctors performed an autopsy, without her permission, on her husband, Edward Johnson, farmer of Ankeny, who died December 12 at the Mercy hospital.

The furor attendant upon the filing of the suit by Miss Piper, through her Race attorney, M. J. Carl, brought wide speculations among the whites as to her sanity.

Apparently undisturbed by the sudden sensational developments, Dr. Jefferson continues to attend his children's clinics and looks forward to marriage with an unnamed Race woman who is said to be employed at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. His wife died last April.

Dr. Jefferson is a children's specialist and a graduate of Marquette and Harvard universities. Although he has a mixed clientele and because of his prominence moves freely in both white and Race social and professional circles, he declared that he does not believe in interracial marriages and that it "spoils a Colored man's career to tie up with a white woman."

According to him Miss Piper is "eccentric and queer" and on several occasions, he said, she sent lawyers to threaten him with a law suit if he did not marry her.

"She's played her hand now," he said, "and lost her position. I doubt if she will ever be able to find work again in Des Moines or the state of Iowa."

"There's never been any engagement or promise to marry," the doctor said, giving the background of his relations with the woman. "Ever since last October she's been talking marriage to me and suggesting that we be parties to an interracial marriage experiment. As soon as I found out what she had in mind, I told her she had better not come back to my office any more. I wasn't interested. I'm certainly not in love with her and I hope she's not with me."

He first knew Miss Piper when she came to his office about 10 years ago and introduced herself to him, he related. He said she had nursed one patient for him. This led, he said, to their exchanging "friendly letters." They saw each other "about once or twice a month," he asserted.

Dr. Jefferson is a mild mannered man, showing every evidence of culture and refinement.

Miss Piper's version of their relationship makes Dr. Jefferson an ardent suitor who penned love letters to her and who promised to marry her whenever possible. She charges that he told her he was "in dead earnest" in making the proposal of marriage.

She says she noticed a "sudden change in his ardent love" last summer after he returned from a visit to the South. She charges that he flew into a rage and forced her from his office.

Until the suit was filed, Miss Piper was employed as maid in the home of A. E. Fletcher, wealthy Iowan, living in one of the most exclusive residential sections of the city. Because of the sensational nature of the case, she was dismissed. She is no longer actively connected with the nursing organizations of the city in which she was at one time prominent.

"If you had known the girl you would never think this possible," her employer said. "She was extremely refined, read only the best books and was never out once after 9:30 at night."

She "has gone temporarily into seclusion," according to her attorney who added:

"I tried to persuade her not to bring it, although I believe she has a good cause for action, because I knew how it would react against her."

The case will be argued in the Polk County, District court some time during the March term.

Iowa Doctor Faces Suit for $10,000

Dream of "Interracial Marriage Experiment" Fades After Ten Years.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Disappointed in her plans for an "interracial marriage experiment," Miss Alice Piper, 35-year-old white nurse, daughter of a retired Indiana physician, has filed a $10,000 breach of promise

suit against Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson, 60, of this city.

When the case goes to trial, next month, "endearing" letters will be read, along with accounts of the woman's alleged visits to the physician's office, during the ten years of their "friendly and intimate" acquaintance.

Meant Everything

Miss Piper charges that Dr. Jefferson emphasized the proposal of marriage by telling her she "meant everything in him and that his love for her had grown so it would be impossible for him to live without her."

He said he was in "dead earnest," she asserts, and asked her, by letter, to wait until he could arrange their marriage.

Dr. Jefferson, however, gives Miss Piper credit for origin of the marriage idea.

Says Woman Began It

"Ever since last October," he declares, "she has been talking marriage to me and suggesting that we be parties to an interracial marriage experiment.

"As soon as I found out what was in her mind, I told her she had better not come to my office any more. I wasn't interested. I'm certainly not in love with her, and hope she's not with me."

He further says the woman has on several occasions, sent lawyers threatening him with a law suit if he did not marry her.

Dr. Jefferson, whose first wife died in April of last year, is reported to be engaged to a teacher at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Lost Her Job

The white woman is said to have lost her job as a maid in the home of a wealthy white resident of Des Moines as a result of the disappointing romance with Dr. Jefferson.

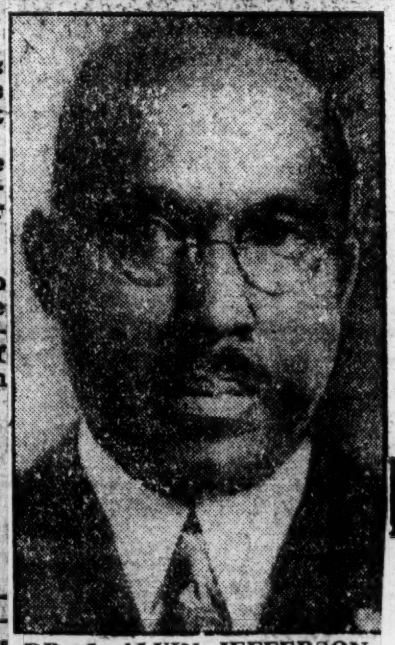
She once nursed a patient for Dr. Jefferson, who has an extensive practice as a pediatrician among both races. Recently, however, she has not been employed at her profession.

She is the daughter of Dr. Herbert W. Piper, white, of Bondurant, Ind., and is described as "an extremely refined woman who reads only the best books and was never out late."

She has a colored lawyer, M. J. Carl.

Dr. Jefferson was graduated from Marquette University and has atken post-graduate work in pediatrics at Harvard.

DROPS SUIT



DR. J. ALVIN JEFFERSON

ALICE V. PIPER

White nurse, who has dropped her suit against Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson, widely known Des Moines Negro physician and surgeon, for $10,000 for alleged breach of promise. She is looking at a picture of Dr. Jefferson which she says he gave her. Dr. Jefferson denied charges in her petition, which said they met in 1926 in a professional way, that Dr. Jefferson "assured her he would marry her at the proper time," and that he ordered her out of his office in 1935 —Des Moines Register-Tribune Photos.

NURSE GIVEN $1 IN LOVE BALM SUIT

However Doctor Must Pay $50 Court Costs in Case

DES MOINES.—(Special)—A jury of six white men and six white women returned a verdict Friday giving Miss Alice Piper, 33-year-old white nurse, a verdict of one dollar in her $10,000 breach of promise suit against Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson, Negro physician.

The jury reached its verdict at 9 p. m. last Thursday and because of the absence of the judge, Frank S. Shankland, who was in Leon, Iowa, making an address, the verdict was sealed to be opened Friday morning.

Doctor Absent

Both Miss Piper and her Negro attorney, M. R. Carl, were in court at the time. Dr. Jefferson was absent. His lawyer, S. Joe Brown, leader among the Des Moines Negroes, was in court and said he was pleased "very pleased" with the award.

Mr. Carl said that Miss Piper was a victim of circumstances and accused the jury of being prejudiced. He said that if both Miss Piper and Dr. Jefferson had been of the same race, the damages awarded by the jury would have been greater.

Neither Mr. Carl or Mr. Brown indicated that an appeal would be taken.

The attorney for Miss Piper declared that his client had won a moral victory.

Dr. Jefferson must pay the court costs amounting to nearly $50. This includes $24 for the court reporter, $10 for the jury and $6.20 for witness fees.

A jury member said that a lone juror prevented Miss Piper from being awarded $500 damages. Nine ballots were taken. Six jurors favored giving Miss Piper $500 with the one juror holding out for $1. Eventually 11 favored the $500 award but the lone juror held out and on the last ballot won the 11 over to his way of thinking. The jury was out eight hours.

In making the award, the jury held that Dr. Jefferson entered into a marriage contract with Miss Piper, a matter which the physician denied.

Dr. Jefferson who is 60 was accused of making love to her by Miss Piper for several years and then giving his love to a Negro woman living in the south.

No Worse Than Others

Dr. Jefferson declared on the witness stand that his love making was only a harmless flirtation which sprung up after the white nurse had visited his office several years ago to inquire of the death of another Negro physician. He testified that his affair with Miss Piper was "no worse than the affairs she had with seven other men."

Attorney Carl in his rebbutal referred to Dr. Jefferson as a "master lover," who was trying to look "as innocent as a lamb" as he sat chewing a toothpick in the courtroom.

S. Joe Brown, attorney for the doctor, retaliated by saying 'Alice has been through wonderland," and by referring sarcastically to the white nurse as "this unsophisticated, innocent little country girl."

"Heard Things"

Her attorney argued that she "loved him as any other woman loves a man," but Mr. Brown told the jury "you've seen and heard things here you never have seen before and never expect to see or hear" regarding the nurse's confessed affair with the doctor while he still was married.

Brown said Miss Piper 'is not immoral, she is unmoral—without morals—and a person with morals has no standing before the law or in the courts."

Mr. Brown charged Miss Piper "just had to have her Negro doctor," in connection with the testimony that she first went to see Dr. Jefferson to find out the cause of the death of Dr. C. W. Adams, Negro, in 1926.

On the witness stand earlier in the day for rebbutal testimony, Miss Piper had denied she had asked Dr. Jefferson to perform an illegal operation upon her, or that Dr. Adams was the father of an expected child.

Attorney Carl declared Jefferson was "a man of various moods of love" who "sang love songs into this girls ears, yet considered love a plaything."

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
MAY 16 1936

Iowans Are Liberal

An Iowa jury, awarding $1 to a white nurse who filed a breach of promise suit against a Negro physician, and produced the physician's love letters, gave the woman 100 times the amount a jury elsewhere might have given her.

Iowa, before the Hoover Administration, held the world's record for number of automobiles owned, population considered.

A dollar in Iowa, now that the New Deal has created conditions abhorrent to exploiters of farmers and alarming to exploiters' agitators, is to an Iowa juror as a kopeck, a centime, a rei, is to a man of another State.

Amalgamation – 1936

Maryland

Girl Shuns White Ma

Douglass Hi Grad Elects to Stay with Colored Dad

BALTIMORE. — Miss Gladys Smith, 18-year-old Douglass High School graduate, has decided to remain in the custody of her colored father, rather than grow up as white with her white mother, Mrs. Nellie Smith of New York.

Her decision was reached at a recent hearing in the Northern police court, at which Mrs. Smith sought to obtain legal guardianship of the girl, who for the past year has lived with her father, Herbert Smith, 2323 McCulloh Street.

When the magistrate gave her the privilige of choosing the parent with which she would live, Miss Smith announced that she would rather remain with her father in Baltimore, where she expects to enter the Coppin Normal School and prepare for the teaching profession. The case was then dismissed.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married in 1917 and divorced in 1933 Since that time Mr. Smith has married Mrs. Lillian Dorsey Smith.

During the hearing, Mrs. Smith declared she is not colored but of Portuguese, Spanish and Caucasian extraction. She also stated that she has continually written her daughter to come to New York and even sent money, but the money was returned and Gladys did not answer the letters. She repeatedly declared that she did not wish her daughter to associate with Baltimore n——s.

Recently when she came to Baltimore in order to see Gladys, they told her that she was not at home, Mrs. Smith declared several times during her testimony that she had been put out.

Although Mrs. Smith insisted that her daughter was at home when she called, Gladys testified that she had been out at the time.

Father Sheds Tears

During on of Mrs. Smith's outbursts, Mr. Smith sobbed. Mrs. Smith turned on him and asserted that it was too late for that. She further contended that she had tried to rear her daughter like a lady, but that Mr. Smith let Gladys stay out until 10 o'clock at night.

Testifying relative to his former wife's race. Mr. Smith declared that she associated and lived with colored persons at the time he met her. It was not until after their separation that his wife, who is of light complexion began passing as Spanish.

He pointed out that Mrs. Smith's sister had married and always lived and associated with colored persons. In refuting his wife's statemenstts of having a good home in New York, Mr. Smith stated that his daughter had told him differently.

Revenge Attempt Charged

During the year that Gladys had been with him, it was evident that the change had benefited her and that her surroundings were better that those in New York, Mr. Smith said. The father charged that the action was brought as revenge after the girl indicated she would remain here.

In an opening statement, Mrs. Smith declared that she would be able to place the girl in a school in New York. When it was pointed out that the girl was old enough to care for herself, Mrs. Smith attacked her husband's influence over the girl.

Miss Smith is an honor graduate from Textile High in New York and while there belonged to the Arista, the honor society and was literary editor of the Loom, class year book.

She entered Douglass High School in October, in order to qualify for Coppin, graduating in June with an 84 for one semester and an 87 for the other.

She is approximately 5 feet 6 inches tall and of light complexion with black bobbed hair, naturally curly. She is considered one of the city's foremost young tennis players.

Mr. Smith told the AFRO that he met his first wife in New York in the spring of 1917, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hughes, former Baltimoreans. Three months later, they were married, Mr. Smith asserted.

In 1924, he and his wife separated, he said, as a result of her alleged neglect of their children and other phases of her conduct which he blamed on her association with a certain group of women.

Although Mrs. Smith said she did not know her husband had divorced her until his lawyers, Senator Melvin Fine, produced the papers at the custody hearing, Mr. Smith stated he sent copies of his divorce action to his wife in New York and that she knew of it before and after the decree was signed.

Mr. Smith conducts a store at Madison and Dolphin Streets. There is also a son, Herbert, 15, who lives in New York.

Amalgamation - 1936

Massachusetts.

Boston Doctor Brings Home German Bride

2-8-36

BOSTON—(ANP)—Back home after five years' study in Germany, Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr., and his blue-eyed German bride were honored at a reception, last week, tendered by the bridegroom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Patrick, Sr.

The bride was formerly Fraulein Hertz Ellenbo. They were married on Dr. Patrick's birthday, September 17, in Berlin, where he was studying medicine at the University of Berlin.

Dr. Patrick, Jr., who is 28, has not stated just what he plans to do here. He did declare, however, that during his five years in Germany he was shown no prejudice whatever by the Nazis -- a condition he said he had not met in America.

The medic returned home in November. His wife arrived on January 8. She was born in Berlin twenty-one years ago, of Austrian parentage and was private secretary to a lawyer when she became acquainted with the young medical student.

Mrs. Patrick was educated in Austrian and German schools and speaks English fairly fluently. She has blue eyes, cherry lips and reddish brown hair, and already has made herself at home on these shores.

Dr. Patrick was born in Roxbury and graduated from Harvard in 1930. At Berlin he specialized in surgery and internal diseases. Six feet tall and weighing 190 pounds, the physician played football at Boston Latin School and took up wrestling at Harvard. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi.

Amalgamation - 1936

New Jersey

Girl, Born White Reared Colored Proves Loyalty To Both Races Through Party

WASHINGTON, N. J. — Mrs. Vivian de St. Maurice Opydyke, who created a national stir last fall by apparently deserting the inner circle of younger eastern colored society and later marrying a rich white youth, proved here Saturday afternoon that she remains loyal to both races and gave a new meaning to the phrase "the girl of two races" which newspapers dubbed her at the time.

Mrs. Opydyke was hostess on Saturday to the June meeting of the exclusive Girl Friends of New Jersey of which she is still a member. She entertained them lavishly at the large family home of Charles Opydyke, her husband, at which the couple live pending completion of their "drama home" a few blocks away.

The significance of Saturday's event is made evident by a review of the unusual events which led to her marriage. At the same time she is being greatly admired for her amazing diplomacy and courage in spanning an interracial situation which might easily have long ago defeated a less hard girl.

REARED BY NEGROES

Mrs. Opydyke was born about twenty years ago of white French-Canadian parents. Newark was her birthplace. But soon after birth she was adopted by a wealthy and prominent colored family of Newark, mainly because her parents travelled all the time and they wanted their daughter to grow up in one city.

So the beautiful little girl grew up leading and perferring the life of a colored girl. Her playmates and school chums were all colored and Newark in general never really believed that white was her native race. Mr and Mrs. Charles Ruffin of Arlington Street, Newark, and Mrs. Ruffin's mother reared the fair child and because of their wealth and prominence she gradually became a member of the social circles inhabited by the daughters of Jersey's most prominent and secure families. She moved in that realm both in her home state and in various other eastern cities where she was popular and well known in similiar younger groups.

Then back in 1931 the Girl Friends Club was founded in New Jersey among this same favored group and as a sort of challenge to the then growing popularity of the Gay Northeasterners. Then, as today, the Girl Friends maintained social supremacy in the younger set and Vivian was one of their most popular members.

ALARM SPREAD

Alarm spread in the club last fall, however, when Mrs. Opydyke suddenly quit the Ruffin home after having lived there all her life. She moved out to live with a white family and news of her engagement to Opydyke leaked out. There was a stormy scene when she left because the Ruffins did not want her to keep company with a white youth.

Publicity attending these developments sent the Girl Friends into hurried caucuses on the subject with the result that each member was warned to talk with no newspaperman and to avoid one correspondent in particular on pain of being faced with immediate suspension. A grave question arose as to whether or not Mrs. Opydyke, having returned to her race, would or would not continue her membership in the club. The following club meeting was scheduled to be held at a secret point in New York City and the big question was whether or not she would show up. The club was also faced with the delicate question if their prestige would be injured by having a white member.

Mrs. Opydyke did show up and has remained an active member without any ill effects to anybody.

MARRIED DURING WINTER

She was married during the winter and moved here to her husband's home. The first Saturday in June was her turn to entertain the club and she did so royally. There was no friction of any kind in the elaborate home of her parents-in-law and all the club members were enthusiastic over the reception.

Members of the club present were Misses Mildred Holloway of Jersey City; Mary Hamlette Silvera of Newark; Fannie Vick Berryman of Burlington; Alberta Banks, of Westfield; Margarite Brown, of Jersey City; Ruth Brown, of Bayonne; Lillian Evans, of Cranford; Louise and Marion Herbert of Orange; Carolyn Hilliard of Newark; Mary Holt of Jersey City; Ivy La Viscount, of New York; and Mattie Winner of Newark.

Newspapers last fall raised the question would Mrs. Opydyke be happy in making her decision to return to the race of her birth. Her friends who visited her Saturday said she was more than happy. The couple are building one of the most modern homes here and their life has melted into the general white life of this out of the way town where few colored live. Doubtless the Saturday meeting created a little stir among the neighbors.

Most of the girls either drove their own cars up or were piloted by chauffeurs. The group is noted for its beauties and all of them are generally a step ahead of fashion.

Miss Eva Wells of Newark and Miss Cornelia Pate of Burlington did not attend the meeting.

2nd Interracial Union Rocks N.J. Social Set

Eastern Social Circles Again Buzzing over Mixed Romance.

HE WANTS HER TO VISIT HIS FOLKS

Couple Now Reside with Bride's Family.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Following closely upon the marriage of one Newark society girl to a white husband, local social circles are buzzing over the interracial marriage of another socially prominent deb.

She is the former Miss Genevieve Hodge, 19, daughter of W.L. Hodge of 727 Garfield Avenue, believed to be one of New Jersey's most wealthy colored citizens, and was married on June 5 to James Wellington, 24, white.

Move to Bride's Home

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. F. Freeman, but remained a secret until Mr. Wellington took up residence at the Hodge home, in an exclusive section otherwise lily-white. The marriage license was obtained January 18, but no explanation of the five-month delay was available.

The husband, according to his own admission, is an A.B. graduate of the University of Alabama and he has, but recently come North. He still talks with an unmistakable Southern drawl.

Quits Old Haunts

The former deb, who, prior to her marriage was active in colored social and church circles, has dissociated herself from many of her friends and is seldom seen about her old haunts, according to her intimates.

She refused to talk to reporters about her marriage, and newspaper men from New York and other Eastern papers have met with a cold reception.

From former intimates, the AFRO learned this week, that the marriage is not looked upon with favor by her former girl associates.

Wants Her to Go South

The bridegroom is said to have informed acquaintances that he was anxious to take his bride home to visit his people, but just what her reception would be in the Southland is a matter of speculation, as she is of a light brown complexion.

She is a graduate of a local high school in Jersey City and also studied beauty culture.

Dixie White Man Weds Eastern Deb; Jersey Resents Mixed Love

Alabama Groom Wishes to Take Bride South to Visit His His Folks; Couple Now Reside with Family of Bride

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Amalgamation — 1936

New York.

PLANTER SUED BY RELATIVES

Interracial Romance Is Revealed In Suit In Supreme Court

12-12-36

An interracial romance which culminated in the marriage of a wealthy white planter and his Negro servant was revealed before Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Roseman, Monday, when American relatives of Arthur W. Frost, 70-year-old descendant of an old Long Island family, appealed to the judge to have Frost pronounced mentally incompetent.

The complainants declared that Frost had married his colored servant, that he had legitimatized her 18-year old daughter, making her his purported heiress, and that they are living together on his Dominican plantation.

The action, commenced by Mrs. Ann Worthley, niece of Frost, on behalf of herself and other relatives, not only charged that Frost is mentally incompetent but that he is also "easily worked upon by anyone who obtains a controlling influence over him."

The complaint said that Frost, owner of the Estate Consuelo, at San Pedro de Macoris, Santa Domingo, had gradually fallen under the influence of his servant, Julia Fredericks, until on March 7th she was alleged to have persuaded him to marry her secretly.

"In the marriage act," continued the complaint, "he legitimatized a colored girl, Maria Fredericks, natural daughter of Julia Fredericks, which girl he has acknowledged as his daughter. She became the alleged heiress to his estate."

The petition further asked the court to appoint a committee to take charge of the wealthy planter's person and property. A local bank account in Frost's name, said to total $6,600, and a safe deposit box containing securities reputedly worth $50,000, were said to have already been tied up by court order pending determination of the suit.

Accuses Relatives

In answer to the complaint, Frost said that he was of sound mentality and charged mercenary motives had prompted the action of his relatives. He said:

"The only reason my relatives are trying to have me declared incompetent is because of their fear that they will not get my property. They have taken no interest in me in the past. I am not interested in them and they are not interested in me, except that they hope to obtain my property by this illegal proceeding."

SUGAR KING'S KIN OPPOSING MIXED UNION

Wed His Housekeeper —Mentality Rapped in Action Here

12-12-36

At 70 Arthur W. Frost had all the millions that he could possibly spend. One thing he lacked—the comfort of a home —and a wife.

He found that in the peaceful Caribbean island of Santo Domingo in his Negro housekeeper, one Julia Fredericks.

This idyll of love and happiness was brought to light here Monday by outraged relatives who sought to have the sugar tycoon declared incompetent because he married his Negro servant. The hand of greed and prejudice reached all the way from New York to Estate Consuelo, at San Pedro de Marcoris, Santo Domingo, the island retreat of the sugar king and his Negro wife, Julia, when shocked relatives, led by Mrs. Ann Worthley, a niece, of Mount Vernon, brought suit in the Supreme Court to have Frost declared mentally incompetent.

Outraged by the marriage and possible loss of his property, Frost's kin demanded the appointment of a committee to handle the planter's estate. The complaint, prepared by attorney Edward J. Welch, 67 West 44th street, described Frost as senile, weak-minded and "easily worked upon by any one who obtains a controlling influence over him."

Vehemently giving the lie to the statement of his estranged relatives, Frost proclaimed: "The only reason my relatives are trying to have me declared incompetent is because of their fear that they will not get my property. They have taken no interest in me in the past. I am not interested in them, and they are not interested in me, except that they hope to obtain my property by this illegal proceeding."

Mrs. Worthley said: "On March 7, 1936, and for sometime prior to that, Julia Fredericks was a colored servant in his home. Taking advantage of his unbalanced mental condition, she induced him to be married to her secretly by a justice of the peace.

"Maria Fredericks is the daughter of Julia Fredericks and a colored man from the British West Indian Islands and her real name is Ercilla Edwina."

Joseph Gans, attorney for Frost,

Amalgamation - 1936

New York.

Mixed Couples Charge Ban By Both Races: Form Club

What happens when black weds white—even in "liberal" New York City? Is the mixed couple accepted freely by either race? Are the participants regarded as normal human beings who put into practice their beliefs in the equality of mankind?

The answer, according to a group of mixed couples living in this city, is "no." Emphatically no." In the light of their experience, this group holds that intermarried couples are scorned by both races, are faced with bigotry, ridicule and intolerance from all sides. Even their children are regarded as renegades.

And so this group, whose names for obvious reasons are not printed here, have decided to do something about it. They intend to protect their social rights, denied them by both races. They intend to protect their children and assure them a normal existence. And so they have organized themselves into the Penguin Club.

The club, based on the "Manasseh Societies" initiated in the Midwest years ago to stabilize the position of intermarried couples and their offspring, will be a purely social organization, the group has stated, with no intention of raising any money or indulging in any outside activties whatsover.

The participants will seek, it was announced, only the social contact and enjoyment which is denied them by both races. An appeal has been issued to all mixed couples wishing to affiliate with the group to write the Penguin Club, 56 East 112th street, Apt. 25.

Kip Rhinelander, Socialite Who Wed Daughter Of Negro, Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—(AP)—Leonard Kip Rhinelander, 34, who startled New York society a decade ago by marrying the daughter of a negro taxi driver, died today of lobar pneumonia.

Death came after a week's illness at the Long Beach home of Rhinelander's father, with whom he became reconciled after winning a sensational six-year court struggle to cast off his wife.

His divorced wife, the former Alice Jones, said news of his death made her "very, very sad."

"I never loved anybody but Leonard and I never will love anybody else," she said at New Rochelle, where she is living with her widowed white mother.

She received $300 a month for life under the divorce settlement. Her father a West Indian negro, died three years ago.

Young Rhinelander, then 23, married Alice Beatrice Jones, a housemaid several years his senior on Oct. 14, 1924.

When news of the union leaked out a month later, the patrician circles in which the Rhinelanders moved were astounded.

On Nov. 20 Leonard left his bride. Five days later he brought suit for annulment, charging his bride had deceived him as to her color.

They had met in 1921 while Rhinelander was motoring with a friend. Testimony at the annulment hearing showed he had wooed her ardently until his father broke up the courtship by sending him away for two years.

When Rhinelander became of age, he inherited $300,000 and sometime later renewed his interest in the Jones girl with the result that they were married.

A jury at White Plains found against him in the annulment trial. The jurors decided that Rhinelander knew of his bride's negro blood when he married her.

There followed several years of litigation, ending in the Nevada divorce in 1930.

ALICE SAYS KIP DIED OF BROKEN HEART

NEW YORK, Feb.--(CNA) - Leonard Kip Rhinelander, whose marriage in 1924 to a colored girl, shocked that high society that toil not, neither do they spin, died last Thursday at his father's Long Beach home.

2-23-36 New York, N.Y.

His father, Major Philip Rhinelander, and the doctors who attended Kip said lobar pneumonia killed him. But Alice Jones Rhinelander, the cab driver's daughter who he was forced by his family to divorce, declared " Kip died of a broken heart."

Alice, a little heavier than she appeared during the celebrated divorce hearings which provided many thrills for the erotick hinted strongly of a recent rendezvous at Atlantic City with her ex-husband.

"Only last month, I was at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Atlantic City," she said. "My mother was with me. Kip was there, too."

Mrs. Rhinelander is still living at 765 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, an address once a lover's precinct to Kip. It was there that she learned from reporters that her ex-husband had didd at 6: 30 Thursday morning.

Rhinelander Case Closed By Death

The death, last Thursday, of Leonard Kip Rhinelander, white, member of the very fashionable New York Rhinelander family, brought to a close a case which 12 years ago created a sensation when it was revealed that a girl he had married had colored blood. The girl, Alice Jones Rhinelander, from whom a divorce was subsequently obtained, is still living with her mother at 763 Pelham road, New Rochelle, described during the various trials as the scene of many amorous interludes between Kip and herself.

Kip, who was 34, is said by his doctor to have succumbed to lobar pneumonia. He died at the Long Beach home of his father, Major Philip Rhinelander, with whom he had been living ever since the sensational incident and who has since declared that Kip had been fairly successful in his attempt to forget the whole affair.

Alice, however, interviewed at her home, refuted this statement and maintained the opinion that her former husband had died of a broken heart. "He'd been despondent and unhappy ever since that day, twelve years ago, when some lawyer came here and took him away 'just for a day or two,' as they told me," she declared. "It's his father and uncle who took him from me."

She had never quit hoping for a reconciliation, she said, adding, "I've always loved him and I always will. I'm a one man woman. I don't think I shall ever marry.

Indications are said to have been discovered which point to the possibility that, despite the emphatic assertions of the Rhinelander family, Kip was still in the habit of seeing his former wife on occasions. When questoned by reporters, she hinted that it might have been so but refused to commit herself definitely.

Residents living in the neighborhood of Alice's home, however, were not so uncommunicative, several persons being found who insisted that they had seen Kip around there frequently. Kip is said to have promised his father that he would not marry during his lifetime, and had concerned himself with working in his father's office, 473 Fourth avenue.

When informed that funeral services for Kip were scheduled to be held Saturday, Alice declared that she wanted to attend them but wouldn't think of going if there was a possibility of any disturbance. She was not seen at the services.

Marriage Created Sensation

The first sensation in the case occurred in November, 1924, about a month after Kip and Alice were married in the City Hall at New Rochelle. Unable to keep the marriage secret any longer, the couple and their families first denied that the bride had colored blood. When Kip and Alice fled to her family's home, however, the Rhinelanders immediately took steps which resulted in luring Kip away from Alice and soon afterwards institution of a suit by him for annulment of the marriage charging fraud.

The trial of this case in the court at White Plains provided a number of sensations, among them being the reading of correspondence which the couple had kept up between them and much of which was considered unprintable and a hearing in which parts of Alice's skin were exposed during arguments over her racial identity.

The trial ended with a decision against the Rhinelanders, a victory for Alice which was repeated twice when the case was taken to the Apelate Division and the Court of Appeals at Albany. Kip's family then disinherited him and he was ordered by the court to pay Alice the sum of $300 per month for her support.

Got Big Settlement

A little later Alice brought suit for $500,000 for alienation of affections against Major Philip Rhinelander. A compromise was effected in this action and in 1929, Kip secured a divorce at Las Vegas, Nevada, after getting Alice to agree to withdraw her suit for separation. Besides the monthly payments which will last for the remainder of her life. Alice is also said to have received a cash settlement of close to half a million dollars. Her mother, who is white, is still living with her, but her father, said to have been a colored West Indian, died two years ago.

Scores Seek to Join Club Formed for Mixed Couples

The Penguin Club, organized to combat the ostracism faced by mixed couples in New York City, now has a new problem—that of solving the question of its membership.

Following the publication of a recent story in The Amsterdam News, telling of the announced purpose of the organization of intermarried couples, the club has been swamped with applications for membership, officials revealed yesterday. So great was the press of applications, that the officers were unable to decide the question at the last business meeting.

As a result, the Penguin Club has called a special meeting for next month. All persons who sent applications to the club at 56 East 112th street will be invited to the April meeting where their request for membership will be acted upon. New applications are being received there.

In forming the club, members pointed out that they were going to make an attempt to provide the social life for themselves and their children which both races, Negro and white, usually deny persons who cross racial lines to seek their life mates. It was pointed out also that the group had no intention of raising funds, securing jobs or indulging in any outside activities.

Similar clubs, based on the "Manasseh Societies" have existed for years in the Mid-West. H. Remmurd is acting secretary of the Penguin Club.

Intermarried Couples Open Fight to End All Barriers

The Penguin Club, which was organized recently to combat the isolation faced by intermarried couples in the general community life, yesterday began a quiet little campaign for membership.

Scheduled to meet at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. last night (Friday) at 8 o'clock, the club's leaders adopted a program which they hope to achieve with the addition of other eligibles who have been frowned upon by colored and white neighbors because they married outside their race.

Militance was evidenced in the program, which includes breaking all barriers in both races which now ban interracial couples. The club wants whites in Harlem accepted in civic and community organizations on the same basis as Negroes. It wants Negroes to feel free to walk into the Y. M. C. A. or a similar organization in white sections without fear of embarrassment. In fact, the club points to its members' rights under the constitution, and if its future constituency demands it, then the campaign will be prosecuted vigorously.

There is no sectarianism and no political aim, and the members are selected after investigation of character. Children of interracial marriages are accepted also.

Amalgamation–1936

North Carolina

Wife White, He's Beaten

Man Called Traitor

NEW YORK (ANP)—A Lenox Avenue soap-box orator, berating Italians and whites in general, aroused his audience to such a frenzy, Thursday night, that they assaulted, as a traitor, a man walking along the street with his white wife.

The couple, who declined to give their names to police who rescued them from the mob, were crossing Lenox at 133rd Street, en route home, when one of the agitators cried out:

"Look at that traitor walking along with a white woman! Let's get him!"

Both were badly roughed up before a police riot squad, summoned by a nearby store proprietor, reached the scene. A general throwing of bottles, decayed vegetables and other refuse followed, but the mob was soon dispersed.

Amalgamation–1936

Pennsylvania.

Italian Lad Who Woos, Weds Philly Girl

3-21-36

PHILADELPHIA — After an 18-month romance, Miss Daisy Reid, 24-year-old former West Philly High School girl, was wed to Dominic Bitetti, an Italian youth, one year her junior, here, last week.

The ceremony was performed privately, in Tindley Temple, by the Rev. D. W. Henry, Friday night.

Groom is an Athlete

The groom is a graduate of Lower Merion High School, where he was an outstanding football star. He is employed in Ardmore, and lives at 2631 Chestnut Street. They plan to make their home temporarily with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Reid, of 4832 Paschall Avenue.

Other License

In addition to the Ethio-Italia welding, marriage license applications were issued to the socially prominent Carl F. Day, of 563 N. 58th Street and Catherine L. Trulear, of 1925 N. Twentieth Street; Vernon White, of 2314 N. Twenty-first Street, public school teacher and Abraham Smith, Philadelphia policeman.

Amalgamation - 1936

South Carolina

Colored Woman Sues For Property Of White Husband Not Divorced From Her In Orangeburg, S.C.

12-5-36

Tampa, Fla. Dec. 5(Suit brought by Hattie E. Harris of Orangeburg, S. C., a n elderly colored woman seeking to recover property of a man who lived here for *20* years as a white resident and whom she claimed was her husband. yesterday was termed b y Circuit Judge Parks as "one of the most unusual cases" to come before him since be has been on the bench.

Trial of the case was halted w h e n opposing counsels attempted to reach a settlement out of c o u r t, but testimony previously introduced was said by court official to be the "most interesting heard in court here."

The suit was file against a Tampa woman, who claims to be the sister of a woman with whom the man had lived here in a white section of the city as husband and wife.

Testimony was introduced in the case on behalf of the plaintiffs that Hattie Harris had been married at Orangeburg, S. C. to a Negro man said to have been J a m e s Edward Harris. who later became the operater o f a machine shop here before his death in 1932.

They lived together a s Negroes, it was testified, until 1012 when her husband came to Florida. Testimony also was introduced that he left South Carolina with a Negro woman k n ow n as "Sara" and the name of the woman with whom Harris was said to have lived here also was Sara.

The Tampa w oman named as defendant in the suit denied. however, that the deceased woman she claimed was her sister was a Negro. The suit was filed against the Tampa woman in an effort to recover the property held by her as her sister's heir.

The plaintiff claimed they were entitled to the property since Harris had n e v e r obtained a divorce from the Negro woman claiming to be his wife. He left property valued at about $10,*000* which is involved in the suit.